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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a692]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a627]

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General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [a415]

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SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
FEE'S VERY MODERATE.  
(Consultation Free).  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1908. [a504]

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[a653-2]

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THE LEADING BEER IN THE  
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Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [a35]

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[a51]

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QUALITY  
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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN  
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Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORU MARU" and "SAIKO MARU" (2,877 tons each)  
as follows:-  
NORTH-BOUND.  
Leave - Shanghai (Steamer) ... 11 a.m. ... Saturday or Sunday  
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Ar. - Changchun ... 5 a.m. ... Monday  
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Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow. Wagon-Lits for Moscow. State Express for St. Petersburg.  
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Connecting at Harbin with { State Express from St. Petersburg. State Express from Moscow. Wagon-Lits from Moscow.  
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Arrive - Changchun ( " ) ... 6 p.m. ... Thursday  
Lv. - Mukden ... 2.10 a.m. ... Saturday  
Ar. - Dairen ... 2.30 a.m. ... Sunday  
Lv. - Shanghai (Steamer) ... 12.30 p.m. ... Friday  
Ar. - Shanghai ( " ) ... after noon ... Tuesday  
\*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.  
TICKET AGENCIES - The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are  
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FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHANG DEPOTS.  
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"ZEISS," "GOERZ," "ROSS" LENSES ON  
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NOTICE.  
THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY  
Co. Administration offers for Sale  
METALLIC BREAKAGE AND SPOILED  
RUBBER in following quantities:-  
1. IRON BREAKAGE about 250,000 pounds.  
2. BRICK BREAKAGE ... 42,000 "  
3. BURST CAST-IRON ... 300 "  
4. RUBBER BREAKAGE ... 50 "  
5. ZINC BREAKAGE ... 30 "  
6. SPOILED RUBBER about 1,120 "  
Persons who like to buy Metallic Breakage  
and Spoiled Rubber are asked to make their  
Applications not later than 12 o'clock Noon  
the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1909, to the address of  
the Administration's Council, in sealed envelopes  
with the following inscription: "Applications  
about the purchase of Metallic Breakage of  
CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY Co." All Appli-  
cations sent in later than the time above  
mentioned will not be accepted. The Application  
must contain:  
1. Christian name, second name, surname  
and the address of the purchaser.  
2. Quantity and kind of metallic breakage he  
wishes to have.  
3. Price of each kind separately.  
4. With the Application should be enclosed:  
the receipt of a deposit of security in the  
Principal Account Office, amounting to  
10 per cent. of the proposed price, or the  
receipt of a deposit in any Section of Russian  
Chinese Bank on current account of the  
Railway's Director and the Conditions  
signed by purchaser.  
All information necessary and conditions can  
be procured at the Material Department in  
Harbin, daily, except Holidays from 9.30 o'clock  
p.m. The Railway Administration has the  
right not to sell those parts of breakage on which  
the offered price is too low and also has the  
right not only to consider the price offered, but  
other considerations as well.  
CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY Co.,  
Harbin, 23rd June, 1909. [a977]

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and  
after the 19th current, the Selling Price  
of ICE will be INCREASED to ONE CENT  
Per Pound.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [957]

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**DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**  
CHOICE AUSTRALIAN  
**RABBITS**  
75 CENTS EACH.  
**HARES**  
\$1.50 EACH.  
[a563]  
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**POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS**  
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String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
[a42] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.  
**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**  
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1909. [a996]

**"KINGSCLERE,"  
PRIVATE HOTEL.**  
APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MACDONNELL ROAD.  
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Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
[a45] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.  
**"BRAESIDE,"  
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STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone No. 690.  
Apply to - Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

**ORIENTAL HOTEL**  
TELEPHONE 197.  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Mrs. M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.  
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel  
Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort  
to Residents and Tourists.  
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.  
MODERATE RATES.  
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. MATTHEW,  
Proprietress.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

**VICTORIA HOTEL**  
SHAMKUN-CANTON.  
MANAGER - MR. H. HAYNES.  
Telegraphic address: "VICTORIA, SHAMKUN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every Information and Special attention given  
to Tourists.  
REASONABLE RATES.  
WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.  
[a1623]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
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MACAO.**

THE Hotel is under European manage-  
ment and most strict supervision as to  
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address: "BOA VISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER.  
[a156]

THE  
**GRAND HOTEL**  
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.  
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.  
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.  
Sited in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.  
BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.  
Special arrangements for a long stay.  
F. DOMBALLE, Proprietor.  
M. MAILLE [910]



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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE  
MEDICAL PROFESSION

In three strengths, containing 5%, 10% and 20% of pure carbolic acid.

**WATSON'S  
SOAP for  
PRICKLY HEAT**  
Containing:  
**ARNICA, CAMPHOR,  
AND  
CARBOLIC ACID**

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.**  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

### BIRTHS.

On June 28th, at Siantu, to Dr. and Mrs. H. STANLEY JENKINS, a daughter (Margaret Winifred).

On July 20th, at Kuling, to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. TAYLOR, a son.

On July 26th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR EYKHOUS, a son.

On July 26th, at the Chartered Bank House, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE MILLER, a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

On July 24th, at Shanghai, THOMAS DANIEL, second son of C. O. GRAM, formerly of the Customs Service, Shanghai, to BARRON FENIMORE, eldest daughter of Geo. FENIMORE, of the China Merchants S. N. Co.

### DEATH.

On July 1st, at South Kensington, London, JOHN GEORGE BARKER, late of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3RD 1909.

Misfortunes still crowd upon unhappy Spain. Not only has the fighting with the Moors so far resulted in nothing but a succession of disasters, but the unpopularity of the war has grown to such an extent that it has found angry expression in riots and street fighting which have had to be quelled by the artillery, who have been responsible for a death roll which has not been equalled by some of the recent sanguinary encounters in which the forces of Spain have been worsted. The outlook is far from hopeful. Martial law has been proclaimed practically throughout the country, but what is perhaps the most significant of all the news items which have filtered through from Madrid is that the Queen and the Dowager-Queen have retired into France, indicating that there is a feeling of uneasiness as to what may happen with the people in such a

temper as they apparently are in at present. Though the telegraphic information tells of the growing unpopularity of the war, it is still strangely silent as to the reason for this. As we remarked before, it might have been expected that national pride would have insisted on the hostilities which have broken out between Spain and Morocco being pursued with a vigour necessary to ensure the success of the Spanish arms and the maintenance of Spanish prestige, and we suggested as an explanation either that the Government had lost the confidence of the country or that the people were not convinced that the possessions belonging to Spain in North Africa were worth the cost of maintaining, with the single exception, perhaps, of Ceuta. But from information derived from other sources we have reason to believe that a lack of confidence in the present administration is not the cause which has given rise to so many forceful expressions of disapproval of the present campaign. Neither is the opposition to the war based on any sentimental foundation that war is wrong. The explanation is simply that the people prefer peace to war. Since their unfortunate experiences of last century they have learned a little of the advantages of industrialism. A serious attempt to develop the resources of the country has resulted in new enterprises being established, industries have sprung up in many parts of the country, and the populace, becoming conscious of the ensuing prosperity, are naturally averse to the Government embarking on a course of action which is likely to take them from peaceful avocations. This is the crux of the whole problem. No war of any magnitude—and it is apparent that the present fighting is more serious than that was at first anticipated—can be waged without augmenting the peace establishment of the army. In time of peace Spain's standing army does not amount to more than 100,000, but when war is threatened conscription is applied and that number is doubled, while, if necessary, the reserves can be called out, giving another 100,000. Now we see that 75,000 reinforcements are demanded for the troops in Melilla, which means that men will have to be drawn from their various employments to bear arms. As the people have no reason to look back on recent wars in which Spain was engaged with any feeling of pride, they show little enthusiasm over any military enterprise; but when added to that they have learned to enjoy the blessings of peace and to reap the advantages of a growing industrialism and a revival of trade, their present attitude does not seem quite so inexplicable. Some might see in this a happy augury for the future. They might regard it as a harbinger of that happy era when the men of one nation will cease to fight the men of another whom they do not know, and with whom they have no personal quarrel. But the time anticipated by CARLIE has not yet arrived, and the wisdom of the present day having decreed that men must be prepared to bear arms in the service of their country when called upon, it is not improbable that Spain will have to make her sons realize that while enjoying the blessings of peace they must ever remember that the best guarantee for peace is preparedness for war.

The new harbour light situated on Signal Hill, Kowloon, was in operation for the first time on Sunday night.

A costly scheme to provide Bangkok with a water supply has received the Royal sanction. It is expected that the works will be completed by November 1912.

Sir Robert Hart, writing to the officials of the Portland Methodist Church, states that his health is far from good and his plans for returning to China in July have been upset.

At a recent meeting of the Kulungan (Amoy) Municipal Council, the agreement of the Secretary and Capt. Supt. of Police was renewed for a further period of three years, from the 1st June, 1909, at a salary of \$350 per month.

A Siamese Royal decree orders a census of the Kingdom to be taken. The responsible ministers are also directed to make arrangements for the registration of births and deaths, and for the registration of immigrants and emigrants.

Various gentlemen in Shanghai, having the interests of the Navy League at heart, have privately subscribed the sum of \$323, the amount of the overdraft at the Chartered Bank, upon the distinct understanding that the money will be devoted towards liquidating the debt with the Bank.

While the occupants of house No. 125, Nullah Lane, Wanchai, were absent yesterday a thief broke the lock of the front door, entered and was departing with a box of clothing when one of the inmates returned. The thief was unsuccessful in his attempt to escape, and on appearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

The death is announced at Home of Major-General Wilson-Black, who was commander of the forces in Hongkong about ten years ago. His body was cremated at Golden's Green.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal and formerly Governor of Hongkong, while driving on the 8th ult. was thrown out of his carriage as the result of a collision with a wagon. His Excellency sustained some slight injuries. The accident appears to have taken place in London.

The new premises which have been erected for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road are nearing completion. The new structure, which is decidedly handsome and a welcome addition to the architectural beauties of the city, is certainly worthy of the traditions of the "princely house."

A sad fatality was reported to the police at Hongkong on Saturday. A Chinese schoolboy on his way home stopped to have a swim in a pond. He was the only bother, and apparently he got beyond his depth, for when his uncle went in search of him later he found his clothes and school books on the bank, and the lifeless body of his nephew in the water.

More than 30,000 Chinese have been received into Church fellowship by the China Inland Mission since its commencement in 1865, and of these more than 21,000 still remain. Of the number 2,507 were received last year. The C.I.M. has 928 missionaries, 210 central stations, 760 outstations, 970 chapels, eight hospitals, 42 dispensaries, 83 opium refuges, and more than 200 day and boarding schools, with about 4,000 scholars.

Under the heading "Hongkong Spared," the Manila *Cibola* of Thursday last says: "Contrary to all the expectations of the Weather Bureau and to the very general rule of the road followed by typhoons, the storm that was expected to pass by the archipelago and strike Hongkong on Tuesday night failed to fulfil expectations, but made a narrow escape about nine o'clock and returned to the Philippines, staying all day and making it look as though a new centre of depression had been created."

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale and Co., the well-known rice exporting firm of Saigon, say in their latest circular dated the 23rd ult.: "The few sales effected to Java and the Philippines during the past week at ruling prices have tended to advance our market to no small degree. In expectation of a strong demand from these directions millers are now adopting a cautious policy, and are only open to contract at limits which buyers are reluctant to pay for the present. At the close our market shows indication of being well able to maintain prices."

The American Ambassador entertained last dinner at Dorchester House on the 7th ult. the British, American, French, and German representatives of the group of bankers in each country who were in London for the purpose of settling the terms of participation in the loan to China for the Hankow-Szechuan Railway. Great Britain was represented by Mr. William Keswick, M.P., Mr. Carl Mayer, and Mr. C. S. Addis; France by Mr. Armand and Mr. Umbrant; Germany by Herr Urbig and Herr Rohdors; and America by Mr. Edward Grenfell, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, and Mr. W. D. Straight.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Mrs. Bourne and Miss Bourne left Shanghai for Home by the E.M.S. *Empress of India*. A very large number of friends were present on the jetty to bid them farewell, and many good wishes follow them for a pleasant holiday. Mr. Bourne has been Acting Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for China and Korea since May, 1908, and he has been very hard-worked especially during the past six months. His home leave for one year fell due at the beginning of the month. Mr. Lindsey Smith, who with Mrs. Lindsey Smith have just arrived at Shanghai, will be Acting Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for the present.

Perhaps the next mining excitement in the Philippines, says a Manila contemporary, will be an oil boom. Up to the present time considerable exploring has been carried on in a quiet way, and some wells have been drilled to shallow depths with encouraging results. Very little information concerning the oil finds has thus far reached the public, but there is no reason for holding it back, since there is room for everybody in the field. Dr. George I. Adams, geologist of the Division of Mines, has just returned from a reconnaissance in the Tayabas Peninsula and has brought back samples of the oil which were collected with special care for the purpose of analysis in the laboratory of the Bureau of Science.

It is a notorious fact, says the *Scott Press*, that in former days Korean officials used to embezzle part of the taxes paid in by the people. In 1891 a law was promulgated for the adjustment of the loss caused to the Treasury in this way and also for the prevention of embezzlement in future. The Government has since been investigating the matter and is said to have discovered that during the 12 years between 1895 and 1907 as much as three million yen have gone astray, about three thousand Korean officials being responsible for this. To their great consternation, the Government has now demanded of those officials, against whom there is clear evidence, the repayment of their misappropriations. Already over 100 officials, including some of high rank, have been informed of the Government's determination and have promised to make good the shortage, which amounts to about 300,000 yen altogether. Those unable to pay the whole amount at once will be allowed to do so by yearly instalments extending over eight years.

## TELEGRAMS.

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["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

### THE JOHORE PIRACY DEATH SENTENCES QUASHED.

SINGAPORE, August 2nd.

A specially convened Appeal Court at Singapore has quashed the death sentences passed upon the Johore pirates and condemned them to penal servitude for life.

The ground on which the Court based its decision was that the crime was committed outside the Territorial waters of the Colony, and that both the victims and the perpetrators of the crime were the subjects of a Foreign Power.

### GREAT FIRE AT OSAKA.

20,000 HOUSES DESTROYED.

YOKYO, August 2nd.

A quarter of the city of Osaka has been destroyed by fire which broke out at daybreak on Saturday through the upsetting of an oil lamp in a small factory.

The flames spread with fearful rapidity and swept over the centre of the city, destroying the Courts of Appeal, the Town Hall, several large business offices and factories and about twenty thousand houses.

Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and the mortality is high, but the number of deaths has not yet been ascertained.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

### THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The House of Representatives at Washington has adopted the Conference Tariff by 195 votes to 173. These figures have evoked Republican demonstrations.

### AUTHORITY TRIUMPHS IN BARCELONA.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Authority has clearly triumphed at Barcelona, which is becoming quiet. Official reports state that order has been restored in the disturbed districts of Catalonia, Aragon, and Vizcaya.

### THE CASUALTY LIST.

LATER.

Barcelona is settling down again to its normal state.

Whole quarters of the city were razed by the recent artillery fire.

The Captain-General estimates that 1,000 were killed and 2,500 are in the hospitals.

### TURKEY AND CRETE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

News from Constantinople states that Turkish resentment in regard to Crete is strained to danger point.

The Porte has protested to the Powers to the effect that the hoisting of the flag has strengthened Turkish public opinion.

Stronger steps are considered imminent.

### BRITISERS IN PASIG JAIL FOR "ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION."

INTERVENTION OF H. M. CONSUL.

The difficulty the bureau of justice has to deal with in the appointment of justice of the peace capable of fulfilling the position was made evident on Sunday in the action of the justice of the peace of Pasig, who imposed a bail of P2,000 apiece upon four Britishers who were arrested by the police and charged with attempted assassination because an automobile in which they were riding struck and injured a native who accidentally jumped in the track of the machine in an attempt to escape from it. A party of four Britishers were on pleasure bent and were returning from Montalban when the accident occurred within the limits of Pasig. They rendered all assistance possible and even reported the case to the police at the station and were arrested for their pains. They were held in the municipal jail for seven hours for lack of bondsmen, but when able to communicate with their Consul their case was at once taken up and they were released.—*Cable News-American.*

## LOCAL SPORT.

### LAWN BOWLS.

Progress is being made with the arrangements for a lawn bowls championship of the Colony, all the four bowling clubs having indicated their approval of the scheme.

### CROQUET.

The Kowloon Bowling Club is responsible for the great interest which has been awakened in this game in the Colony. Already two competitions—mixed doubles and gentlemen's doubles—have been played on this ground, and now a championship competition is under weigh.

### AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday twenty-four natives were fined \$4 each for gambling at Shaikwan.

A coolie who was arrested while endeavouring to force an entrance into 175, Queen's Road Central was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday with having house-breaking implements in his possession. He was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A native appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday on the charge of attempting to stow away to Australia by the S.S. *Taiyuan*. On the evidence he was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$150, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

### OPIUM SELLER'S SCARE.

On Sunday the keeper of an opium divan dashed into the Central Police Station and in a few minutes had told Inspector Fenton three different stories of a robbery with violence which he alleged had occurred in his divan. From all that he had been told the inspector on duty gathered that six men had presented themselves at the divan, and while one had purchased an amount of opium the rest had departed with \$27 which they had extracted from the till. Detective-Sergeant Appleton was despatched to make inquiries, and that officer discovered that nothing more than a free fight had taken place in the divan, and that the participants had rapidly made themselves scarce.

### OBSTRUCTION AND ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday a hawkster was charged with causing an obstruction at Wanchai, and with attempted bribery. When arrested by a loking it appears that some Chinese women told the defendant to pay the policeman twenty cents and all would be well. The hawkster had only seven cents and fifteen cash in his possession, but he immediately proffered this amount as a peace offering. Instead of having the desired effect, however, it caused the policeman's grip to close the tighter on his prisoner, and the latter was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. On the charge of obstruction he was fined \$10, while a further fine of \$15 was inflicted on the charge of bribery.

### THE TRUCK NUISANCE.

Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent of the Tramway Co., proceeded against the driver of a truck owned by the Connaught Aerated Water Company, of Queen's Road East, before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for obstructing a tramcar in Des Voeux Road Central. It would appear that the trucks belonging to this Company sit on the tram lines, and that great difficulty is experienced in removing them when a tram is approaching.

When the case was concluded yesterday Mr. Course pressed for a heavy penalty on the ground that the Tramway Company had experienced considerable trouble with the trucks of the defendant Company.

His Worship fined the driver \$20, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

### BIG OPIUM SEIZURE AT MANILA.

A big opium seizure has been made in Manila. No less than 450 kilos of opium, valued at P. 14,000, were found in a boiler which had been taken over from Hongkong for alterations. The Hongkong police apparently got to learn of this attempt to smuggle the opium and cabled to Manila, but the Manila customs were searching five days before they discovered it. In fact it was not the custom house officers but the employees of the Taylor machine works who made the discovery. By way of preparing for the drilling of larger holes in the boiler, they unscrewed a plug in one of the columns and there they found it.

### THE CHINESE RAILWAY LOANS.

The following telegram from Peking was published in New York on the 9th ult.: "Considerable surprise is expressed by the European bankers here at advice received from London to the effect that the American bankers have refused the compromise offered to them—namely, participation to the extent of one-quarter in the part of the Szechuan Railway loan set aside for the Hupoh section in lieu of participation in the Hankow-Canton line. It is understood that the American refusal came from Washington. Hitherto it has not been believed that the Americans would insist upon participation in the Hankow-Canton Railway in view of the manner in which they relinquished their claims in 1904. The European bankers to-day renewed their efforts to induce China to sign the original loan agreement. The firmness of the Chinese Government has impressed the parties involved. The attention of the bankers was called to the embarrassment which would result if China was led into a false position."

## LORD WILLIAM CECIL AND HONGKONG'S UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

The following letter has appeared in *The Times*:—*"I see your Correspondent at Tokyo falls foul of me and blames me when he ought to praise me. He accuses me of not having inquired into the Hongkong University scheme: I did inquire most fully into it when I was in China, and I may even say that one of the features that he praises in that scheme originated in a suggestion of the Bishop's, which suggestion I think I may claim credit of having in my turn made to him, and that suggestion was that Christian schools should be attached to the University. But your Correspondent is wrong in saying that the Hongkong University is undenominational; it is, or was at least when I was in China, un-Christian, not undenominational, and that is the essential difference between the scheme of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Hongkong scheme."*

The University scheme, which is not the scheme of the Emergency Committee, though they express every sympathy with it, is a scheme to erect a University exactly on the lines of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—namely, a University composed of many colleges which could represent the various bodies now working in the cause of education in China. This scheme is Christian and undenominational, half of the committee being in sympathy with the Church of England and half with Nonconformist Churches; it has on its committee a number of leading residents at Oxford and Cambridge and is essentially the product of Oxford and Cambridge. It is in no way in competition with the Hongkong University; it is to be started in the Mandarin-speaking part of China, some six to ten days' journey away from Hongkong. I think your readers will probably find a big map of China very necessary at the present time, and if that map marks the districts in which the various languages are spoken they will understand the isolated condition of Kwangtung, and of Hongkong, which is an island on its south coast, and a University there can no more satisfy the needs of China than the University at Tokyo. In the same way, though in a lesser degree, the University at Shanghai is not well placed for though they speak a dialect of the Mandarin language, they do not speak the pure Mandarin. A University to benefit China must be started in the centre of China—in that vast district where the true language of China is spoken.

Your Correspondent accuses me of not having sought information from people who were well informed. I can only say that I think there was hardly any person who knew anything of education, both Chinese and English, in the Mandarin district of whom I did not in some way or another make inquiries. The Chinese were most encouraging to our proposed University. His Excellency Chang-Chih-Tung, his Excellency Tung-Fang, his Excellency Liang-Ten-Sen, his Excellency Tong-Shao-Yi, and many others, Viceroy and Governors in various parts of China, gave me a great deal of excellent advice. I went over many schools and made every inquiry of both Western and Eastern who were teaching in those schools, and the result of those inquiries was to confirm what Chinese experts in England had told the committee who sent me out—namely (1) that a University to influence China must be started in the district where the true language or Mandarin is spoken; (2) that there was now no bitter feeling against Christianity. The Chinese are essentially a tolerant race and can in their history point to many examples of that toleration, and they will now treat Christianity with perfect toleration, as, indeed, they have treated Mahomedism and Buddhism; but though the days of the persecutions of Christianity are apparently over there is an ever-increasing anti-foreign movement going on in China, and therefore any University flying any flag but the Chinese must sooner or later be in great difficulties with regard to pupils; (3) the great danger that is before China, in the opinion of all observers, both Western and Chinese, is the development of the extreme and dangerous revolutionary party.

I placed this and a great deal of other information before the Oxford Cambridge Committee, and I hope that it will be set before in the great task that they have set themselves to do—namely, to organize an efficient University in the centre of China.

In conclusion, may I wish good luck to the Hongkong University and express a hope that their work in the Kwangtung district and our work in Central China may be able to co-operate together in this one great object.—Yours obediently, WILLIAM GASCOYNE-CECIL, Hatfield, Herts, July 6th.

### THE MURDER OF SIR CURZON WYLLIE.

Two brothers of Madras Lala Dhangra, who shot Sir W. Curzon Wyllie, arrived at Simla recently. They saw the Viceroy's secretary, to whom they expressed the family's extreme shame and horror at the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie. They begged Lord Minto to convey their sympathy to Lady Wyllie, and their feeling of abhorrence to the British nation. The family is convinced that Madras Lala was a tool in the hands of a conspiracy. His brothers say he was always eccentric. His father writes that he did his utmost to rescue him from India House and other malign influences.

### COTTON-GROWING IN RUSSIA.

The Moscow Bureau Committee is taking steps to promote public interest in the scheme for raising Russia to the position of one of the great cotton-producing countries of the world. The project is based on the assumption that, provided the work of irrigation it carried out thoroughly, Turkestan and the Trans-Caspian provinces offer magnificent facilities for the cultivation of cotton. A sum of 250,000 has now been subscribed by manufacturers towards the cost of preliminary work in connection with the irrigation, and it is suggested that the province of Fergana offers most favourable conditions for cotton-protection. The Government naturally favours the enterprise, in the hope that it may be possible for Russia to reduce her indebtedness abroad by means of exports of cotton, and to render herself entirely independent of the United States as regards cotton.

### LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. & M. str. *Bubi* left Manila on the 1st inst., and is due here to-day at 4 p.m.  
The C. & M. str. *Chenai* left Shanghai on the 1st inst., and is due here to-morrow.  
The *Chenai* str. *A. Agni* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 1st inst. morning, and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst.  
The I.G.M. str. *Budjo* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 14th ult. left Colombo on the 31st ult. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.  
The I.G.M. str. *Geben*, which left here on 30th ult. at 4 p.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 1st inst. at 3 a.m.



## SHIPPING NOTES.

A San Francisco journal states that plans are nearly completed by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for the use of coal as well as oil as fuel in the liners of the Japanese Steamship Company. Before the *Toyo Maru* and *Chiyo Maru* were built the Japanese company contracted for an annual supply of several million barrels of fuel oil, and at the same time began the construction in England of two huge tank steamers which were to be used in transporting the fuel from the Pacific coast to Japan. It has since been found that the oil supply is not entirely adequate, and there seems to be some danger of the company running out of fuel. It is proposed to avoid any possible embarrassment by replacing the oil-burners under some of the boilers with furnaces, and to use both coal and oil for fuel, the coal being taken aboard at Nagasaki and the oil on the Pacific coast. The plan is an innovation that is expected to prove highly satisfactory on the big turbine liners.

The Board of Trade has issued as a Parliamentary Paper (61) a return showing how many British foreign-sailing ships are recorded as "missing" during each of the past five years, the tonnage of these vessels, what number of certificated officers they were carrying on leaving port, and the number of men composing their crews, with their respective ratings and nationality in each case. A summary of the statistics shows a total of 26 vessels missing in the five years, with an aggregate tonnage of 34,490. The number of certificated officers (including masters) was 59, one being foreign and the remainder British. Of the ratings, 66 were masters and mates, 40 petty officers, 198 A.B.'s (including 94 foreigners), 36 O.-, 38 seamen undefined, 64 apprentices, two boys, and 43 other persons—a total of 487, 320 being British and 167 foreigners. The vessels last heard of in 1908 were the *barque* *Edmore*, of Glasgow; the brigantine *Belle* of the Erie, of Hull; the ship *Caradoc* Lively, of Liverpool; the ketch *Challenge*, of Fowey; and the *barque* *Isle* of Erin and the ship *Toxteth*, both of Liverpool.

Atlantic lines running under the British flag, remarks a contemporary, are in most cases not very particular about the names of their ships, so long as the words terminate in the same letters. The Germans have another and a newer fashion, which is to name their finest passenger liners after distinguished Americans. The Hamburg-American Line has already done this in the case, for example, of the *President Grant* and the *President Lincoln*, two of their recent additions. Now the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company goes one better, and comes out with the *George Washington* as the name of the biggest liner ever built in Germany. The idea is, no doubt, that American travellers rather like the compliment which is paid them in the selection of American names. But it by no means stops at that. Herr Heineken in this case not only built a noble ship and given her a noble name, but he has conceived the idea of giving her what he calls a George Washington atmosphere. Every suitable space on the vessel is, it would appear, filled with reminiscences of the ship's great namesake.

Not much activity in connection with the production of new merchant tonnage is to be noted. Some day the boom will come, but it is apparently the general opinion, says a London contemporary, that as yet the existing supply of cargo ships is still more than adequate to the world's trading requirements. Slowly, but surely, no doubt, the surplusage is diminishing, but the state of the register and of the freight market combined is not yet deemed encouraging for much further construction just at present. Liners, of course, must be built. The Anchor Line, for example, is inviting tenders for a new steamer of 10,000 tons. Tramp tonnage, however, is in very little request. In general the shipbuilding situation may be said to have been favourably affected by the naval work which has been put in hand, but this has no interest for the yards which do not aspire to Admiralty contracts, because they have not the facilities for their execution. Here there is in many cases still a lamentable lack of work.

A shipping newspaper calls attention to the hard case of some of the smaller yards, and to the great variety of work which the bigger undertakings lay themselves out for in these days. Some of them, it is pointed out, can produce anything from a Dredge to a steam yacht, and are equally capable of turning out a floating dock or a destroyer. It is suggested that the ability of the big yards to meet all and sundry needs is making its influence more and more felt, and for one thing, because they can do the small work quite as economically as the great. This, of course, is not a new tendency of events. They have been moving in this direction for a long time past. It is the shipbuilding slump which has, perhaps, helped to accentuate them.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, better known as the Morgan Combine, represents the largest shipping organisation in the world. Apart from certain interests in the Australian and New Zealand trades, its operations are practically confined to the North Atlantic. As, therefore, the trade between Europe and the United States was entirely disorganised last year by the American financial crisis, the company stood to be hit heavily. The report and balance-sheet for 1908 bear obvious traces of a wholly unprecedented condition of affairs. The company has never paid a dividend on its stocks, so that it is not a case of the temporary absence of a distribution such as has been the experience of shareholders in the Cunard, Hamburg-American, and Norddeutscher-Lloyd lines. The trouble in this instance takes the form of

financial leeway of a somewhat acute type. Thus, the net earnings have fallen from £1,400,000 to £1,000,000, and despite the appropriation of £212,000 from the insurance fund, as compared with only £99,000 in 1907, there is a deficit of £346,000, as against a surplus for the previous year of £207,000. The accounts repeat, in short, on a large scale, the experience of other companies in a thoroughly disappointing year. Things would have been a good deal worse, it appears, but for the reduced price of coal, particularly in England, and a slight reduction in the cost of certain consumable articles. Money was also saved by the laying up of some of the steamers of the various lines, especially those carrying freight only. Regular passenger services cannot be stopped.

It has always been something of a race between the P. and O. Company and the British India Company as to which shall possess the biggest fleet under the British flag. One of the shipping newspapers publishes the report and accounts of the British India Company for 1908, from which it appears that trade was rather dull during the year, and the earnings considerably less than those of its predecessor. The net profit, after providing for depreciation, was £129,919, as against £132,634. The dividend is maintained at 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares and 5 per cent. on the Preference shares. The fleet is returned as totalling 439,649 tons. The biggest ship in the list is the *Quea*, of 7,705 tons. The board of directors includes the Duke of Argyll and Earl Roberts.

## OPIUM DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

All kinds of speculations are rife regarding the future of the Opium Department in India, says a Calcutta paper. China's strong determination to put a stop to the opium traffic by restricting the consumption and cultivation of indigenous poppy resulted in much discussion in the British Parliament, in pursuance of which the Government of India issued orders on the 15th of June last to reduce the cultivation of opium. This was about four years ago; since then active steps have been taken in both Patna and Coimbatore opium agencies and the total area under cultivation last year was nearly forty per cent. less than what it was five years back and the reduction is steadily going on. This reduction did not entail much trouble, as in Behar, which is under the Patna agency, cultivators are not anxious to grow poppy as they find it more lucrative. The same conditions prevail in certain parts of the U.P. Regarding the staff of the two agencies, no examination was held for the last three years for the admission of gazetted officers to the department and permanent appointments to the ministerial staff have been very few. A tendency to reduction prevails everywhere in the department. If these conditions last there is no doubt the two agencies will be amalgamated in one, with one Opium Agent at its head and one factory for manufacture, instead of two as at present, and this will be done before long.

A senior Bengal civil servant holds the post of Opium Agent at Patna and an U.P. one at Benares. When the two agencies are amalgamated the posts will perhaps go alternately to the civilians of the two provinces. One of the two factories must be closed. The chance in this respect is for Patna. The Agency which is at Gazipur is the better equipped of the two, has more accommodation than the Patna factory, and enjoys the advantage of cheaper labour, besides being much more centrally situated. The two Opium Agents have recently gone up to Simla. This may probably forebode some definite decision regarding the future opium policy.

## RUSSIA WATCHING THE JAPANESE AT MUKDEN.

The *Novaya Russa* (St. Petersburg) learns by a telegram received from Mukden that the Japanese have been remarkably busy there of late, not only in commerce, but in certain undisclosed military preparations. Japanese military trains, loaded with guns and ammunition, are arriving continuously while large bodies of infantry and fifteen squadrons of cavalry have also arrived there. So far 22,000 Japanese troops have reached Mukden.

The *Novaya Russa* thinks that this activity on Japan's part is to be connected with Russia's task in Persia. It is, however, altogether far more likely that Japan is watching Russo-Chinese relations very closely, and wishes to take up a good position in time. Japan has no need for Russia to be occupied anywhere in the Western world before taking any action, peaceful or otherwise.

The Russian Ministry of War announced the other day that next autumn the young men of the Primorsky province would be called up to go through their military service.

## THE KRUPP WORKS.

The Krupp works at Essen, which are being considerably enlarged, already cover more than half the area of that grimy town, and find employment for over 40,000 men, as compared with the four hands employed by Frederick Krupp when he started in 1810. A notable feature of Essen is the Essener Hof, maintained by Frau Krupp for the entertainment of foreign envoys who come to purchase war material; and ordinary travellers are only admitted when there is accommodation. As some of these envoys remain for twelve months, or longer, in order to superintend the execution of orders, it occasionally happens that the hotel, despite its fifty rooms, proves too small to accommodate all the official visitors.

Such was the case three years ago, when a Chinese envoy arrived with a suite of eighteen. Frau Krupp thereupon invited a party of Turkish officers, who had been staying at the hotel for some time, to make a trip to London and Paris at her expense, under the able guidance of a young artillery officer employed at the works. The invitation was gladly accepted, and the Turks were kept amused until there was room for them once more. The upkeep of the Essener Hof costs Frau Krupp some £20,000 a year; but this sum does not represent the full amount spent on official guests. The entertainment of the above-mentioned Chinese mission cost £2,000, most of which went on banquets and special trains.

## AMERICAN CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

The British Embassy at Washington has notified the State Department that the Commander of the sloop *Merlin* has telegraphed to the Foreign Office in London from San Juan, North Borneo, that the vessel is proceeding along the East Coast of Borneo for the purpose of rendering aid to an American citizen, who has been captured by pirates. The *Merlin* is co-operating with an American vessel, and will report further action if necessary.

## PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Paris, July 2nd, 1909.

Visitors to Longchamps last Sunday spent a much more enjoyable day than did those who went to Auteuil the Sunday before, and where racecourse riots completely upset everybody and everything. Le Grand Prix at Longchamps last Sunday went off remarkably well—save for the wretched and unseasonable weather. The authorities this time had taken every precaution to ensure order. Because of the fierce rioting and incendiarism during the previous Sunday's race at Auteuil, firemen were on duty at Longchamps, in readiness to aid in case of emergency. Troops, too, lined the rails of the course, in order to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes which occurred at Auteuil in consequence of the unsettled dispute between the stable-boys and the trainers. A mutual arrangement was arrived at between the two parties to the effect that there should be no disturbance of any description on Grand Prix day, and this trace was faithfully observed.

As a result of this, the greatest French classic race of the year was run in the presence of a huge cosmopolitan crowd. So great indeed was the betting on the present occasion that it was found necessary to open an unusually large number of betting booths for the Paris Mutuel, the total amount of money which changed hands for that race alone was no less than £76,102. The English money went largely on William the Fourth, a splendid looking animal, and on Valens, which, however, was less of a favourite with the visitors. Neither of these two horses won. After a very exciting race—in which eleven horses altogether took part in heavy rain, Verdu, owned by Baron M. de Rothschild passed the winning post as easy winner by two and a half lengths—a brilliant victory for the French Turf. William the Fourth, after leading for a considerable distance, only succeeded in securing fourth place at the finish. Barot, the winning jockey, was immediately congratulated by his millionaire master, Baron Rothschild, and made a great fuss of, for it was the first time on record that a French jockey had won the famous Grand Prix or French Derby. Barot being born in France of French parents. As the horses came off the course each was surrounded by a guard of soldiers with loaded rifles who were loudly and ironically cheered by the crowd. It was a day of outing for the warriors who had next to nothing to do. Their presence at Longchamps was enough.

## THE "STRIKE" MANIA.

"King" Patand, the most successful strike organiser in France, and one of the pontiffs of that powerful Socialist organisation, the Confédération Générale du Travail, declared that such a thing as a strike of jockeys, on Grand Prix Day would meet with his entire approbation. After having had to climb down from his high pedestal a few weeks ago, M. Patand is once more on the warpath, on the look out for more mischief. He is bent actually upon carrying on a guerrilla warfare in France which he feels sure will ultimately prove successful. He has not, up to the present at least, been as successful as he anticipated in inducing the ballet-dancers of the Paris Opera to strike for higher wages. After seriously considering the point the ladies have declared themselves opposed to such a step. M. Patand, who is a humourist, delights at the thought of the Opera being crowded on a gala night, when President Fallières and the Czar, or other Sovereign would be seated side by side, expecting to see a magnificent spectacle, but instead have to witness those on the stage indulging in revolutionary songs and dances. "Wouldn't that be amusing?" observes M. Patand. Perhaps it might seem funny to him and Labour agitators whose dearest ambition is to create social disorder and confusion. Such a day-dream is not likely to be realised as soon as the troublesome M. Patand and his merry men imagine. From attending a coup at the Opera, the apostles of anarchy have turned their attention to the Casinos, where every effort is being made to prevail upon the croupiers to go on strike. M. Patand is also contemplating to play a trick with the food at all the fashionable hotels and restaurants on the same day and the same hour, and calling upon orchestras to play out of time by way of adding to the confusion. M. Patand will not be satisfied until he has brought everything to a standstill; he longs for the day when he will be able to say that "Kien new plus," or everything is at a standstill.

By varying his plans, the lives of Parisians will cease to be monotonous. He has anything but abandoned the idea of a general strike; he admits that its recent failure was due to want of skillful experience. His troops—as he calls his followers—are now well disciplined, and this time is approaching when the whole of France will be thrown into the utmost confusion. For this he relies on the present guerrilla warfare—a harassing policy for the Government.

Signs are not wanting that the trouble in the French Navy is gradually getting worse. The bad food served to sailors has created quite a storm of public indignation throughout the country and added fuel to fire. In consequence of this a mutinous outbreak has occurred among certain crews belonging to the Northern squadron. For instance, nearly 200 of the *Dugit-Thurs*. The crew on the *Marsellaise* fasted for 24 hours rather than touch the meat served to them which was declared to be unfit for food. Several men on board the *Debris* after eating tripe and onions are in the hospital. Other similar cases are reported. An inquiry has been ordered. It is to be hoped things are not quite so bad as they seem. The stokers insist on being given good food, after being

overworked during the manoeuvres. Worth noting is the fact that the men in the sister service are much more fortunate in this respect. M. Chéron, the Under-Secretary of State for War, has ever since his appointment, devoted all his energies to the moral and physical well-being of the troops. Sailors are as much entitled to official recognition as the soldiers as regards wholesome food and plenty of it.

## THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The more things change in this country the more they remain the same, except when they get worse. Since the recent strike agitation it certainly seems as if the French postal service was worse than ever. Letters, telegrams, post-cards, money orders, all have gone wrong. No trouble appears to be taken about the proper distribution of such correspondence. One important registered letter addressed to Geneva was through the carelessness of a Post-Office employee dispatched to Geneva in Italy, from whence it was returned two days afterwards with the intimation: "Addressee unknown." Matters cannot continue like this much longer.

## THE CINEMATOGRAF.

The cinematograph now plays a leading role in a great many French schools and colleges. By its aid pupils attend more regularly, while taking a pleasure in following the courses which are no longer monotonous. In fact, everything is now done to make the task as interesting and as pleasant as possible, whereas in years gone by, in order that the work of educating the young should be effective, it had to be severe and unattractive. What a pity we cannot live our time over again. Oh! for the joys and sorrows of schoolboys! Most of the foolish punishments that were inflicted on schoolboys half a century ago have now been abolished and replaced by everything that is kind. France—as a first-class educational centre—has for some time past been taking a leaf out of the book of Belgium and experimenting with the cinematograph as an educational factor. The result has been eminently successful, so much so that the idea is to be enlarged. Black boards are things of the past, while "living pictures" are destined to remain. Geography, history, ethnography, science, industry, archaeology, are all now taught by practical illustrations. Even in the study of languages the cinematograph is destined before long to prove a valuable auxiliary. By falling back upon suitable cinematographic views, there is no longer any difficulty in getting the pupils to concentrate their attention on the subject under study. That is precisely the object of the new method of teaching, which up to the present has proved so encouraging in both France and Belgium.

A RECORD FOR LONGEVITY. Chazeneaux, a parish situated in the Maine-et-Loire, holds the record actually for the longevity of its clergy. The parish has only had five priests in 200 years.

## THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

What is coming over the young generation in France? It is only a few weeks ago that the suicide of two French schoolboys was recorded; now the suicidal mania has seized the girls. Two days ago, a girl at the Lycée d'Avignon had to be severely reprimanded for her conduct. Soon after she asked permission to leave the room. Angered by reproaches, the girl as soon as outside climbed up on to the roof, determined to throw herself into the street. She, however, slipped while on the slope of the roof, and her fall being arrested close to the gutter, she was, with considerable trouble, rescued from her perilous position, and escorted home in a motor car to the delight of her parents. There is something seriously wrong with juveniles of both sexes when they are so ready to take their life for the slightest pretext. In the opinion of not a few it is a sure sign of a nation's rapid decay.

## BEST CURE.

A French doctor has recently established in Lyons what is probably the *dernier cri* in medicine. He has a theory based on observations by Lumière, of Lyons, that people employed in workshops illuminated by red light become nervous, and were quickly tired, and that these effects ceased when blue light was substituted. The doctor thus keeps his patient in a blue atmosphere; the glass in the window is blue, and all the decoration and furniture of the room is of the same hue. At night the electric light shines through blue globes. Absolute silence is enjoined throughout the establishment. His aim is to make his patients spend as much time as possible in sleep, waking up at intervals to take food.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 2nd at 12.05 a.m.—The returns from the Japanese stations have not been received, but probably the typhoon has crossed W. Japan and moved into the Sea of Japan. The barometer has fallen moderately to slightly over the China coast and Philippines respectively. Pressure remains high over the S. part of the China Sea. Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—Hongkong & Neighbourhood (°) Formosa Channel Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Lamooka Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1. (°) S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to showers.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charmanite, Lait Charmanite and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmanite will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents. 1453

## ECHOES FROM EVERYWHERE.

## A FAMILY RECORD.

The baptism of the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillingham at Kirkham, near Preston, was attended by the father's twin sisters, who acted as godmothers, and by the mother's twin brothers, who were godfathers.

## INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The plan of an immense abbey, with walls five feet thick and wonderful carvings at the base of the buttresses, has been unearthed at the village of Barday, near Lincoln, and it is hoped to discover the tomb of Ethelred, King of Mercia.

## DORANDO PIETRI'S SUCCESS.

Dorando Pietri, the Marathon runner, who has arrived at Genoa, stated in the course of an interview that he was delighted with the United States, and that he intended to return in November to take part in other Marathon races. He has won £4,000, and hopes to continue running for two years more. He will postpone his marriage, until after the expiration of that period.

## THE GOLD CUP WINNER.

It is stated that Mr. J. A. de Rothschild made a considerable stroke of financial good fortune by winning the Gold Cup, although the ring was not prepared to lay him the wager of £21,000 to £1,000, as he suggested. He is a nephew of Mr. L. de Rothschild, and comes from the French branch of the great family. He is a man of striking personality, and is one of the most sporting, as well as youthful, plumpers on the turf. Mr. de Rothschild is the colour and yellow chevrons are a melody of the colours of the house of Rothschild. He has won this year won, to the surprise of everyone, the long-distance races at Epsom and Ascot.

## CANARY CHOIR IN A CHAPEL.

In Cincinnati (Ohio) recently forty canaries were installed in the Lincoln Baptist Chapel (see a *Daily Telegraph* message) to aid the regular choir in the religious service, and the effect of combining the birds' voices with the pipe organ and vocalists was declared by members of the congregation to be a success. The text was "Who are these that come flying through the air like doves?" The pastor had requested the members of the congregation to bring as many canaries as they could, and the birds were hung all about the building. The birds began chirping with the first strains of the organ, and continued as long as the choir sang.

GERMANY'S FIRST "AIRSHIP PORT." There has just been a conference, attended by Count Zeppelin the younger, Herr Dr. Adickes, the Chief Engineer of Frankfurt-on-Main, and Herr Colmann, a Director of the Zeppelin Airship Yard, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of establishing an airship port at Frankfurt-on-Main. This would be the first official port of the kind in Germany. Dr. Adickes approves strongly of the idea, and assured his visitors that the municipal authorities would do all that could be desired to further the project. Count Zeppelin's latest plan is that the railway termini shall be enlarged so as to serve as airship docks, and he heard the Duke and his entourage for the airships, proceeding which will also be less costly than the erection of special halls.

## FLOODEN FIELD.

A fund has been started with the object of the erection of a granite cross near the centre of Flooden, in honour of the memory of James IV. of Scotland and the thousands of the brave of both nations. The memorial will cost about £1,000 of which sum £200 has already been subscribed in the Borderland. It is to be erected in a commanding position on Piper Hill, one of the ridges of Flooden Hill, where the Scottish centre maintained its heroic stand. John C. Collingwood, of Cornhill, has generously given a site for the purpose, with right of access from the nearest road, which site has been duly conveyed to three trustees subject to the condition that in default of proper upkeep the property shall revert to the donor.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXPEDITION.

According to cables from Nativah, British East Africa, the members of Mr. Roosevelt's hunting party have (says a *Daily Mail* telegram) been suffering from hunger and thirst. Commander Frederick Attenborough, of the British Navy, arrived at Nativah and reported that Mr. E. J. Cunningham, who is in charge of Mr. Roosevelt's party, staggered into his house in an exhausted condition. Neither he nor his bearers had any food for 24 hours. The expedition suddenly found itself short of food and water, and he had rushed ahead to secure relief, but had under-estimated the distance. As soon as Mr. Cunningham had rested supplies were given to him and he and his party started back with the utmost haste for Mr. Roosevelt's camp.

## THE POPE'S MOTOR CAR.

There seems to be a mystery about the Pope's motor car. At first it was stated to be the gift of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Now it is said that the present came from several of the admirers of his Holiness, but their names are withheld. It seems generally agreed that the car is one of 40 horse-power, that it is upholstered in white, that it bears the Papal arms, contains a black rest, and is fitted with all the latest electrical improvements. Now it is said that Pius X. refuses to use the costly gift, and if he adheres to his resolve what will become of it? One of our Paris contemporaries suggested that had the admirers offered to construct a canal through the Vatican gardens, and there would have been no difficulty about the water—the proposal would have been consonant with the Pope's wishes, and he would have moved about in a gondola, over thinking of his beloved Venice.

## SOME CURIOUS GIFTS.

The occupant of the See of St. Peter is frequently the recipient of strange gifts. Some time ago a present of lions arrived. These are fortunate animals, and the Pope, at considerable expense, has had them secured in large dens, in which they can ramble at will. All they can desire is free run of the gardens. Another remarkable gift, according to a Paris contemporary, was a colossal group in iron of St. X. driving back Attila from the city of Rome. The names are purposely omitted because our contemporary does not wish to identify the diocese which, in an inopportune moment of generosity, forced upon his Holiness this *dumosa harvatus* which now reposes, covered with rust, in the Vatican gardens. Such gifts innumerable are constantly arriving from all parts of the world, and no place can be found for them among marbles, the antiques, and the paintings of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Pinturicchio in the Palace of Bramante. Possibly the motor car will find a place beside the nameless saint who turned back "the scourge of God" from the unnamed city.

## "UP GUARDS AND AT 'EM."

The ninety-fourth anniversary of Waterloo was recently observed in London. "One day at dinner," says Sir Algernon West in his "Recollections," "Harry Keppel told me that when he was taking Lord Salton as Commander-in-Chief to China he asked him whether there was any truth in the oft-repeated order of the Duke of Wellington, 'Up Guards and at them.' At Waterloo," he said, "None."



Should know that the purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's tender skin lies in warm baths with

## CUTICURA SOAP

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54-9

and he ought to have known, for there he had commanded the light companies of the 2nd Brigade. Lord Salton was standing by the Duke when the Guards were lying down, the same writer also, and he heard the Duke call up an aide-de-camp and give him some orders, which he galloped off to execute. On his return he saluted the Duke, and fell back to the rear. In a few minutes the Duke called him up and said, "Did you deliver my orders to General—?" "Yes, your Grace."—"And what did he say?" "He said he'd see your Grace—first." The Duke took up his glass and looked in the direction, and leant over to Lord Salton, saying, "By—, he's right!"

## SUGGESTED NEW CALENDAR.

A new calendar has been devised, with the object of harmonising the civil year with the astronomical year. The Gregorian calendar, which at present governs civil operations, was established in 1582, and it is contended that the time has come to make another advance. The principal features of the proposed new calendar are: There will be 364 calendar days in each year and one "Anno day." The "Anno day" will come between Saturday, the last day of December, and Sunday, the first day of January. This day will bear no other name or date than "Anno day," 1911—"Anno day," 1912, and so on. There will be exactly four weeks in every month, and every year, month, and week will commence on a Sunday and end with a Sunday. Every fourth year (commencing with 1912) shall have a "mid anno" (or mid year) day. This day shall come between Saturday Vincent 14th and Sunday Vincent 15th. It is the exact middle of the year. This day to be treated in every respect the same as "Anno day." The new calendar could by general consent be adopted on Sunday, January 1, 1911, without disturbing the present calendar.

## THE CASE FOR SODA WATER.

The *Bakers' Weekly* (an American journal) reproduces the arguments contained in a booklet called "The Truth About Soda Water," distributed by a manufacturer of soda fountains and carbonic waters in Chicago. In the first place, the booklet says, soda water has been wrongly named.

"The delicious, sparkling drink you get at the soda fountain is not soda water at all. There is no soda in it. It was simply 'christened wrong' at the start because it foamed like an old-fashioned drink they used to make with soda and vinegar, and, as is true in many other instances, the misnomer stuck."

It is really "temperance champagne"—pure water charged with the gas that makes champagne effervescent. Combined with sugar and fresh fruits and their juices, it exercises a slightly stimulating and tonic effect upon the digestive functions, deepens the respiration, and, by virtue of its contents of fruit acids and tartaric acids, cools the over-heated blood. It is good even for invalids.

"The invalid stomach that cannot hold even pure spring water welcomes carbonated water. For more than a century wise physicians from all over the country have sent their dyspeptic patients to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where they could drink the pure water—carbonated by nature—ice-cold springs."

But it is not because of their carbonic quality that patients go to drink the Saratoga water. However, in a recent number of the *New York State Journal of Medicine* D. C. Moriarty, one of the doctors at Saratoga Springs, says: "Personally I believe that the carbonic acid gas, which is present in our mineral waters, acts as a stimulant to digestion, prevents putrefaction, and serves to establish a general good feeling."—*New York Times*.

## MR. ROCKEFELLER AND EDUCATION.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has increased his donations to the General Education Board in America by a gift of £20,000, making a total contribution of £10,400,000.



## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED for China by a leading German Shipper, a most capable and pushing AGENT for the Sale of History and Underwear on a Liberal Commission. Please address "L. C. 9535," care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Berlin, S. W. Germany. [1034]

S.S. "TOKIN" COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Bordeaux "Ville de Cite" and "P. Leroy Lallier" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after MONDAY, the 9th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [2]

## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &amp; CHINA OVERLAND TRADER REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Epitomes of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

The Science of Ethnology.

British Interests in China.

The Spanish Military Operations.

Aeronautics.

China and the Opium Question.

Hongkong and the Navy League.

Typhoon Signals.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Death of Mr. A. F. Gardiner.

Death of Captain Robson.

Supreme Court.

"Perfectly Sensational."

Another Piracy.

Disturbances in a Hairdressing Saloon.

The Tragedy at Murray Barracks.

Street Fighting at Wanchai.

Public Vehicles.

The Use of Fertilizers in Japan.

Correspondence:

The Typhoon Signals.

The Macao Opium Farm.

Trade with Tibet.

Canton News.

Gold Mining in the Philippines.

A Mysterious Disappearance in the Philippines.

Railways and Transways in North China.

Death of Mr. H. W. Fraser.

Death of Mr. H. W. Hine.

Shipping Notes.

Diplomats in Peking.

Death of an Old Holic Merchant.

Taotai Jense and Dr. Morrison.

Notes from Japan.

Service Agreement Actions at Shanghai.

Company Meeting: Steam Navigation.

The Indo-China Limited.

Company Report:

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.

China's Trade in 1908.

Half-Yearly Dividends.

The China Cofin Tree.

Far Eastern Telegrams.

Commercial Depression in Japan.

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Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

## WANTED

A CHINESE CLERK, with Good Knowledge of English and General Office routine. Typewriting essential. Apply by letter to "M." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [994]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE

MEMBERS wishing to put down for RACE MEETING Grifins for the next three Names in to the Undersigned, from whom all particulars regarding Price and conditions pertaining to selection and passing may be obtained.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [1014]

GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED. A Fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S HOSE (SOCKS). Assorted Shades and Designs. Black, Tan, Striped, Checks, Lisle and Silk Lisle, Double Heel and Toe, Plain and Lace Worked. Warranted Fast Colours. Guaranteed Stainless.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909. [41]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 26th July, to TUESDAY, 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 3rd proximo, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD. Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [983]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, and confirming the appointment of Directors and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [984]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [1028]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [1015]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

AND THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petitions were on the 6th July, 1909, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction by the above named Society and Company respectively to confirm the alterations of the said Society and the said Company's respective Resolutions of the said Society and the said Company respectively, unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 21st April, 1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at further Extraordinary Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which Resolutions respectively run as follows:

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice of the said Court, in fifteen days from this Date and any person interested in the said Society or the said Company, whether as creditor, policy-holder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the Companies Ordinance 1865 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition, or either of them, will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.

[985]

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For the First Time in Hongkong

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THE MERRY WIDOW.

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MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND.

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THE MIKADO.

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Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [1030]

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TO LET. N<sup>o</sup>. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at N<sup>o</sup>. 2, PEDDER STREET. Apply—Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

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## TO BE LET

TO BE LET. DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong. Apply—T. B. L. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [723]

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TO LET. A HOUSE in Wong Nai Chung Road. A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE. OFFICES TO LET, N<sup>o</sup>. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor. N<sup>o</sup>. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. BLUE BUILDINGS and N<sup>o</sup>. 16B, Des Voeux Road, near the HONGKONG HOTEL. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [97]

## TO LET

TO LET. GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST. Apply—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

## TO LET

TO LET. STORAGE. FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c. TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT N<sup>o</sup>. 28 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purposes. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER. Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply—GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1909. [96]

## TO LET

TO LET. GODOWN, N<sup>o</sup>. 5A, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [98]

## TO LET

TO LET. N<sup>o</sup>. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground. PREMISES now in occupation of Messrs. Gordish & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikwan Road. PREMISES at SHAMEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway. NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shady Street. THE EYRIE, N<sup>o</sup>. 13, Peak. Unfurnished from 1st June, 1909. C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kailash, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms. DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. GODOWNS in BEILIOS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals. FOR SALE.—TAN OREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—LINSTAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [100]

## TO LET

TO LET. ONE DETACHED ROOM, with Separate Entrance and Verandah in Prince's Building, Second Floor. Apply to—WM. MEYERINK & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [90]

## TO LET

TO LET. King's BUILDINGS. OFFICES facing the Harbour from about 10 October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [818]

## TO LET

TO LET. "STOWFORD," 12, Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply—A. B. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [97]

## TO LET

TO LET. GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of N<sup>o</sup>. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point). Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate. Apply to—KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of N<sup>o</sup>. 6, Godown on the Spot. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [97]

## TO LET

TO LET. GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST. Apply—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

## TO LET



## AUCTION

E. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th August, 1909, at 10 A.M.**, each day, at H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, **SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES**, comprising—  
OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES: CHAIN, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, OLD MACHINERY, ELECTRIC CABLE and GEAR, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., &c.  
OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES: PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.  
**HUGHES & HUGHES,**  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1909. [1002]

## COLD STORAGE.

**THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.** have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.  
**G. K. HAXTON, Manager.**  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [48]

**SUTTON'S SEEDS**  
Special Selected Collections for this Climate.  
**VEGETABLES and FLOWERS** in ALL-PORT CASES.  
To be obtained from  
**CHINA EXPRESS CO.,**  
Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

**CALIBRE 7.65 mm.**  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

**BY** popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.  
**SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS.** From No. 10 to B&S. at 16/6, 17/6 and 18/6 per 100. GETTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
In-pection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [523]

**DAVID CORSE & SON'S**  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG PEAK  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARTANING  
**ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Sole Agents.  
1674

## SINGON &amp; CO.

**IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS.** Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, Elgin Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

## A TACK &amp; CO.

**FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
25, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
DEALERS IN  
**LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.**  
Cameras fitted with  
"ZEISS," "GOETZ," "ROSS" & "ALDIS" Lenses.  
**DEVELOPING and PRINTING A SPECIALITY.**  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

## A LING &amp; CO.

**19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**  
**FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.  
Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL and POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.  
By **CHAS. J. HALCOMBE**  
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).  
**THE VOLUME** which consists of 451 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HARR, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.  
Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.  
PRICE  
To be obtained from Messrs. LUX & WATSON, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## INSURANCE

**NORTH BRITISH and MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE **OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.**  
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1908 £19,121,510.

I. Authorized Capital ... £6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ... £2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital ... £2,750,000  
II. Fire Funds ... £3,204,753 7 10  
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [908]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRAPURA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 3rd Aug., at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on 3rd August. No claims will be admitted after delivery of goods has been effected to Consignees, and same must be presented with ten days of steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [1016]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 3rd Aug. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1909. [16]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Aug. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th Aug., at 9.30 A.M.  
All Claims must reach us before the 8th Aug., or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co.**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [5]

## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"  
A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used  
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

**DOCK No. 3.**  
Extreme Length ... 722 feet  
Length on Blocks ... 714  
Width of Entrance on Top ... 262  
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 262  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 34  
**DOCK No. 1.**  
Extreme Length ... 523 feet  
Length on Blocks ... 513  
Width of Entrance on Top ... 83  
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 64  
**DOCK No. 2.**  
Extreme Length ... 371 feet  
Length on Blocks ... 350  
Width of Entrance on Top ... 66  
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 22

**PATENT SLIP.**  
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

**THE WORKS** are well equipped with the latest PLANTS and APPLIANCES for undertaking BUILDING and REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.  
A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.  
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.  
[805]

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A THREE-COLOURED LANTERN—POISON GAS FROM A SHIP'S HOLD—VESSEL'S LIGHTS IN A TRIANGLE—METAL RIBBON—PYRAMID HOUSES—LAND EROSION—FATIGUE CURING BY ANTIPOXINE—EARTH TELEPHONY—JUPITER'S FAR-OFF MOON.

The production on a screen of photographic pictures in natural colours has been greatly simplified by the camera-stereoscope of Andrei Cheron, a French experimenter. All successful pictures of this kind so far have depended on the three-colour process, in which three negatives are made under screens of the three primary colours, and the three pictures are in some way superposed or combined so as to be seen in a single view. The new apparatus is a small camera divided into three compartments arranged in a triangle. Their object-lenses of equal focus are placed in front of the compartments, and each is provided with an appropriate colour screen. With a lens of proper focus fitted into a ring that surrounds the three objectives, three different single-colour negatives of the same object are taken on a single plate. To project the views, a positive is inserted in place of the negative, a strong light is thrown upon the plate from behind, and a suitable lens in the ring around the three objectives concentrates and automatically superposes the three images on a projection screen. Though there is some slight blurring, the coloured pictures so obtained are brilliant and pleasing.

Ferro-silicon, now coming into extensive use as a ready means of adding silicon to certain grades of steel, is produced by heating in the electric furnace a mixture of iron ore, quartz, coke and lime. When wet it gives off much phosphoretted hydrogen, arsenuretted hydrogen and other gas, and the death of five Russian immigrants last December, while passengers in the stowage of a steamer from Antwerp to Grimsby, has been traced to poisonous emanations from a cargo of this material.

An arrangement of a ship's lights in a definite triangle on a known plan is urged by D. H. Shuttleworth-Brown as a safeguard against collision. The lights would then show an observer on another ship the vessel's course, her distance from the observer, and her approximate speed.

Not the least interesting of accidental discoveries is the new method of rapidly converting metals into ribbon form, which was hit upon by Mr. Gilbert, a British chemist, while seeking some way of making white-lead without handling. The molten metal is dropped upon a rapidly revolving drum filled with cold water, and from the surface of the drum it shoots out at the rate of twenty miles an hour as delicate silvery ribbon, 1/500 to 1/1,000 of an inch thick, so cooled that it can be caught in the hand. In this way metal ribbon can be produced at an expense of \$5,000 or \$10,000 a ton, or perhaps a twentieth of the cost of making zinc turnings by the old method. Numerous applications are expected, as ribbon of lead will take the place of lead shavings or turnings for packing joints and bearings and other purposes. Zinc ribbon will probably be useful in the cyanide treatment of gold ores, and in chemical analysis various metals will be brought into solution more quickly when first made into ribbon form.

A new dwelling proposed at the late hygienic congress in Berlin is to have each successive story narrowed from three to six feet, with several feet of balconies to widen the terraces thus formed. This plan, recommended particularly for sanatoriums and houses for the poor people, provides an abundance of air and light for each story, and supplies an open space for recreation out of doors. As a material for buildings of this kind, reinforced concrete has hygienic and other advantages.

The United States is wearing down at the average rate of one inch in 750 years. This result is computed from twenty years of stream gauging and water analysis by the Geological Survey, the Engineer Corps of the Army, and the Weather Bureau, supplemented by some state and municipal work. The streams carry off each year an average of 87 tons of dissolved solids and 166 tons of suspended matter for each square mile of surface—equivalent to a total of 27,000,000 tons of dissolved and 513,000,000 tons of suspended matter.

Fatigue has been shown to be a poisoning of the body through the accumulation of waste products under certain conditions, and some twenty years ago Prof. Mosso, of Turin, found that the illness sometimes following the eating of the flesh of game or cattle is due to over-fatigue of the animals at the time of slaughter. The active agent was found to be a specific toxin, instead of an alkaloid, like the strychnine and brucine produced by plants. The toxin was isolated by Dr. Weichert, and proved to act as an antitoxin in small injections, while large injections produced the symptoms of fatigue, followed by death. A firm of German chemists has now produced an antidote for fatigue by a simpler method than extracting it from fatigued muscles. When albumen is broken up by heating ten hours with very dilute nitric acid, one of the products gives the physiological effects of fatigue, and long heating or boiling destroys this poison, yielding a substance that neutralizes its action. The antitoxin is separated by dialyzing through a porous membrane and extracting with acetone. It may be injected into the body, and is claimed to neutralize fatigue, preventing injurious effects.

The introduction of magazine rifles into the army is said to have ended the custom of using the rifle as a telephone by placing the muzzle to the ground and listening at the breech for the

movement of distant cavalry. A new apparatus on the same principle as the acoustole of M. Mariel, a French inventor. This is a trumpet-shaped tube a yard or more high, enclosing a central cone, and it is claimed to be so sensitive that the tick of a watch can be heard several hundred yards away. In listening for sounds through the earth, it is best placed in a special hole.

The eighth satellite of Jupiter, discovered at the Greenwich Observatory in January of last year, proves remarkable not only for being so far from the planet but also for its very eccentric orbit, its distance from Jupiter varying from about 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 miles. It revolves around the planet in about twenty-six of our months.

## COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LORD ROBERTS' PL N.

The following account of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Roberts' appeal to the nation to strengthen its military forces is taken from a London contemporary.

The House of Lords this evening was the scene of an important debate on the question whether all the young men of this country should be compelled to serve in the Territorial Force.

The importance of the occasion was manifested by the appearance of the House when the proceedings began at half-past four. Not only were most of the scarlet benches fully occupied, but up above in the narrow gallery which runs along each side of the House there were lines of blue and grey and white stood out in vivid and pleasant contrast against the dark oak panelling behind them. In the Diplomatic Gallery keen-eyed Japanese gentlemen sat listening attentively to every word. Down on the steps of the throne Privy Counsellors and sons of Peers helped to make up an unusually large audience. Lord Lucas, the Under-Secretary for War, sat by the side of Lord Crewe; Lord Rosebery was on the cross benches near Lord Roberts.

Among others present were Lord Morley of Blackburn, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Lord Grey, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Beauchamp, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lamington, Lord Waldegrave, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Alton, Lord Macdonnell, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Raglan, Lord Carrington, Lord Newton, Lord Hertford, Lord Hardwick, Lord Penrhyn, the Bishop of Oxford.

The business of the day was prefaced by appreciative references to the late Lord Esher, made by Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne, as representing the two sides of the House.

LORD ROBERTS.

It was about twenty minutes to five when Lord Roberts stepped solemnly from the cross benches to the opposition side of the table in order to move the second reading of his National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill. The Bill imposes on all male subjects resident in the United Kingdom the obligation of serving in the Territorial Force between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Liability to training is limited, however, to four years, normally the first four years of the term, but in exceptional cases the second to the fifth year, or the third to the sixth year. Liability to attend on command, that is in the case of imminent national danger, remains exactly as with the Territorial Force. No person can buy his discharge or procure any kind of exemption by means of a money payment.

With clear voice Lord Roberts made his lucid, soldierly explanations to the House. "Our present system," he said, "fails to provide a force to deal with the serious military problems that confront us in various parts of the Empire or with the defence of the United Kingdom. Our Regular Army was as good, if not better, than any army in the world, but he pointed out that it was as numerically inadequate. "There are the gravest doubts whether we could at this moment send over seas a force of more than 100,000 men—leaving little else in this country than a number of recruits, under nineteen and twenty years of age."

His proposed scheme might not give us a perfect Army, but it would at least in the course of a few years provide us with a million men adequately trained, well disciplined, and able to use their rifles with effect. Lord Roberts appealed to the Peers to study his question themselves, and not to pass by his words as "early Victorian." More than once the veteran field-marshal brought his fist down with emphasis on the table, and he was repeatedly encouraged with warm cheers.

The Duke of Norfolk, head of one of the most famous English families, rose to second the proposal. "May the day never come," he exclaimed, "when the piteous cry, 'Too late,' is heard through England." There was much applause at the duke's speech.

Then from his side rose the Duke of Northumberland, head of another of the most famous families, to condemn the Bill. He spoke of the danger of throwing a large number of young men of all classes together at an impressionable age in the "barrack room, back square, and canteen." "Have any of your lordships had sons to look after at eighteen or nineteen?" he asked.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST.

Lord Middleton (the former War Secretary) declared that unless we could change the whole sentiment of the country, we should be forced to pay good wages to those whom we compelled to serve against their will. Their lordships would be taking a great responsibility if against the military opinion of the trusted advisers of the Government, they proceeded by their vote for this Bill to charge upon the House of Commons the duty of finding an extra £5,000,000 for a system with regard to which there were so many doubts.

WAR OFFICE REPLY.

Lord Lucas, the Under-Secretary for War, then rose to give the opinion of the Government. The cost would be more than the £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 estimated by the National Service League. The method of training suggested would disorganize the labour market and create problems of unemployment which it would take all the ingenuity of the Tariff Reform League to solve. "Hopelessly costly and hopelessly unwieldy," was how the Under-Secretary summed up.

## PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.  
**WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?**

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

## EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

**MELVILLE, GILYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).**

[1024]

## Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

For Table Use and Mixing with Wines and Spirits.

[958-1]

## MARTIN'S

## APIOL-STEEL

## PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Bowels. It is a powerful laxative, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is the only medicine of the kind that is both effective and pleasant to take.

## MARTIN'S

## APIOL-STEEL

## PILLS

For the cure of all Irritations of the Bowels. It is a powerful laxative, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is the only medicine of the kind that is both effective and pleasant to take.

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## MARTIN'S

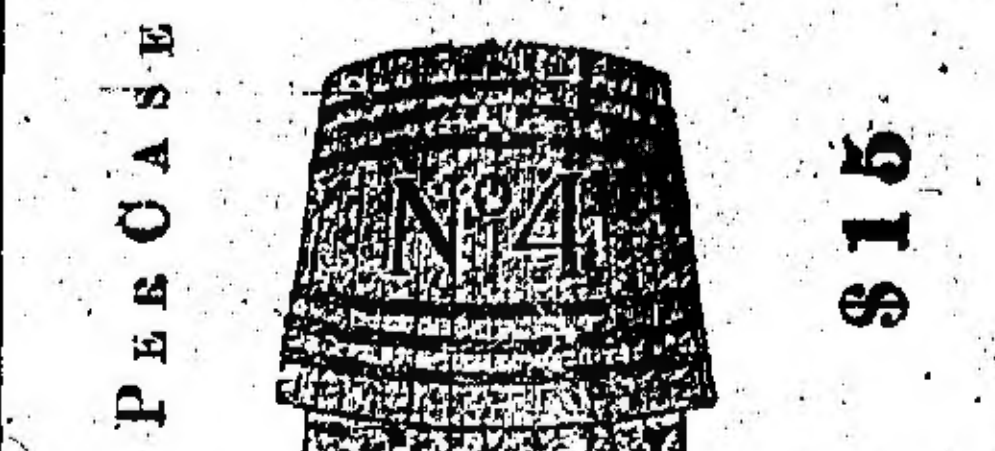
## APIOL-STEEL

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AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1853.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

**SANTAL MIDY**  
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubeba, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.  
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP**  
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.  
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for consumption, obstinate coughs, colds, diseases of the chest, lungs, and bronchial tubes.











